Nippon Times

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New Budget Aimed To Combat Inflation, Declares Shibusawa

Interest on National Bonds, Indemnity Payments Will Not Be Suspended

The Government has no intention of suspending interest payment on national bonds as well as payment of indemnity for losses caused by the cancellation of official contracts, it was made clear by a statement made by Finance Minister Keizo Shibusawa at the plenary session of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, in presenting the supplementary budget for the present fiscal year, Monday morning.

The Budget Committee of the Lower House met in a plenary session at 10:20 a.m. Monday morning. Yadanji Nakajima, Progressive, was in the chair. As Shunichi Fukuya independent, had resigned from the Budget Committee, Matashichiro Nakamura, independent was recommended to fill the vacancy.

The Government bill for the supplementary budget for the present fiscal year was presented to the Committee, and Finance Minister Shibusawa explained the details.

The expenditure in the supplementary budget for the present year is ¥180,000,000, to be defrayed out of the surplus of the previous fiscal year, the Finance Minister explained. The exact amount of the surplus cannot be calculated at present, but it is estimated to be about ¥100,000,000, he also said. Regarding the policy of formulating the budget for the next fiscal year, the Finance Minister said:

"The revenue expected in the next fiscal year is ¥12,000,000,000, showing a decline of ¥5,700,000 compared with the present year. On the other hand the expenditure is estimated at ¥13,600,000,000. While wartime subsidies and administrative expenditures will decline, new outlays will be needed for reconstruction, increasing food production, giving relief to Japanese returning from overseas, insurance and other welfare measures because of the suspension of the pension system, and others. Thus there will be a shortage of more than ¥1,600,000,000.

"The national wealth at present is about ¥400,000,00,000, to ¥500,000,000,000, but a large portion of it is represented by national bonds and savings. The inflation tendency, therefore, may worsen the people's economic condition.

"The Government is considering the levy of two new taxes for developing industry under a new democratic structure. The first is the war profit tax, by which a revenue of about ¥100,000,000,000 is expected. The second is the property tax. The Government is exerting utmost efforts to adopt a proper method of collecting this tax and of appraising the valuation of property. There will be organized an appraisal Commission with members selected from the people. In the property in question will be included pictures, curios, stocked purchases and other items. To prevent people from evading the new taxes by means of holding cash or hiding property, the Bank of Japan will issue new currency.

"Views have been voiced supporting the suspension of the interest payment on national bonds, the abolition of Government indemnity for losses caused by the cancellation of official promises or the suspension of Government contracts but as such payments stimulate the active recovery of industry and public economy, the Government has no intention to adopt such a proposal.

"Interest on national bonds, and payments of indemnity will be deposited in the frozen accounts of banks, and only such amounts recognized as necessary for the operation of industry for producing daily necessities will be allowed to be withdrawn.

In short the budget for the 1946-47 fiscal year was formulated firstly for the stabilization of the people's livelihood, secondly for the stimulation of production, thirdly for the stabilization of the currency value, and fourthly for the reconstruction of the commodity price situation. It is the aim of the Government to prevent inflation and stop black market dealing by the proper operation of the above policy.

"The present economic condition of Japan is in a serious condition."

In reply to Kazuo Katayama, independent, the Finance Minister explained that the Government is also preparing to defray ¥200,000,000 for food production, as well as subsidies for salt and coal production.

Katsu Kawasaki, Progressive, asked the Prime Minister whether the present Government will resign immediately upon the conclusion of the coming general election.

Prime Minister Shidehara replied that the Government would make its decision according to the result of the general election, if the people's wish is clarified then. But Kawasaki insisted that the present Government should resign after the election, as the Cabinet has no supporting party and the coming election is not being held merely to have the people express their view on Government policy.

But the Prime Minister did not give a definite answer to his question, and merely referred to various foreign cases, stating that a re-dissolution of the Diet may be possible if it is found that the opposition party is not representing the people's wish, as the result of the election.

The plenary session of the Budget Committee adjourned at 12:10 p.m. to be resumed at 10 a.m. Tuesday.

The House of Peers, meanwhile, held two committee meetings Monday morning, respectively on bills seeking approval of the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 issued in connection with the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration and providing for repeal of the Draftees' Vocational Compensation Law and the National Labor Registration Book Law. The committee meetings were attended by Dr. Joji Matsumoto, Minister without Portfolio, and Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, Welfare Minister.

The two committee meeting are scheduled for session Tuesday morning.

DIET TODAY

The House of Peers, at 10 a.m. today, will hold two committee meetings to examine bills, one seeking for ex post facto approval of the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 issued in relation to the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration and the other providing for repeal of the Draftees Vocational Compensation Law and the National Labor Registration Book Law. The House of Representatives will hold the budget committee meeting at 10 a.m. when the supplementary budget bills for the 1945-46 fiscal year will be laid before it. Katsu Kawasaki, Progressive is scheduled to resume his interpellations. Meanwhile, the special committee examining the Election Law amendment will hold a meeting from 10 a.m.

Viewing The Diet

By OUR SPECIAL OBSERVER

Only two members of the Lower House budget committee were present at the committee chamber at 10 a.m. Monday when the session was scheduled to open. It seems that the cozy atmosphere that prevails within the Diet Building makes the Diet members idle and easy-going, for once they are outside the protective walls and faced by the stark reality of growing unemployment, these "representatives of the people" instantly regain their "true selves" and pose as friends of the masses.

Prime Minister Shidehara was flushed with anger, as he has been every time he is criticized from the floor, when Katsu Kawasaki, Progressive, persistently questioned the Baron on whether the Government was going to resign after the elections. Is this habit of the Baron to be attributed to irritability common to old men or is it due to "narrow-mindeness" and habit of self-defense which characterize any bureaucrat?

There are three dining halls within the Diet Building for Ministers of State, Diet members and the public, respectively. The "general public" fare has improved a bit during the past couple of days but it was only after newspapers protested that the meals served there were so bad that they "hardly passed through one's throat," as the Japanese put it.

Outside pressure, and outside pressure alone, seems to be able to break the hard crust of the Diet secretariat's bureaucratic cowardice and feudalism as attested to by the way the Upper House's "open door" problem and this "mess hall" question were solved.

Even so, one can not fail to notice that democracy is gradually infiltrating into the solid Diet Building. Observers agree that by the time the current session is over, the Diet will "brighten" considerably.

French Coal Lack Serious

The coal shortage in France is threatening cessation of all essential industries, according to a Paris report. In the French capital, the use of electricity is rationed and measures are being taken to keep priority factories going.

7 Million Idle in U.S. in 46

Henry Wallace, U.S. Secretary of Commerce, predicts that the United States may have 7,000,000 unemployed next year and says that business in America in the next four years will double, but wages will fall, according to a Melbourne report.

Mukden Surrender Reportedly Offered By Red Defenders

Mission Said Sent to Nationalist Headquarters—May Resume Peace Talks

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 2.—A mission proposing surrender of Mukden has been sent to General Tu Yu-ming's headquarters in Chinchow from General Chang Hsueh-hsi, commander of the Communist forces in Mukden, field dispatches received here indicated.

General Chang is the fourth younger brother of "Young Marshal" Chang Hsueh-liang and it is reported that the surrender terms offered by tht former include a demand that the "Young Marshal" be released.

Meanwhile, Government sources said that the peace talks between the Nationalist and Communist camps which have been postponed will be resumed here from December 10.

Attack Kweisui, Paotow

Kyodo-UP

CHUNGKING, December 2.—Chinese Communist forces started their second attacks against Kweisui and Paotow on the night of November 29. The Communists attacking Kweisui are joined by about 30 artillery men of the 13th Regiment of the Japanese 16th Division which used to be stationed in Kweisui while the troops beseiging Paotow are aided by Japanese soldiers armed with nine field guns and 12 other artillery pieces.

Tahushan Is Captured

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 2.—General Tu Yu-ming's forces driving for Mukden along the Peiping-Mukden line are reported to have captured Tahushan, 80 miles northeast of Chinchow.

Expresses Determination

General Li, the Chinese Communist Chief of Staff, said his forces, although anxious for peace, are prepared to fight a 10 years' civil war. He made this statement in Yenan, the communist headquarters in North China, according to a dispatch from that city.

Feared China Reds

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 2—Russia has delayed its withdrawal of Soviet forces from Manchuria until January 3, the Chinese Government announced today.

An agreement will enable Chinese Government personnel to take over administration of Manchuria and will permit Chinese Government troops to move in before the Soviet withdrawal is completed.

The Russians were scheduled to withdraw an December 3, but Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek feared that Chinese Communists would assume control if the Soviet evacuated so soon.

Official Chinese sources continued silent on reports that Russia had demanded joint control of Manchurian mining and power and other enterprises in return for handing the area over to Chiang.

Unofficially some sources said that even if strings were attached the agreement would be preferable to seeing all Manchuria come under the domination of Chinese Communists.

Said China's Problem

Replying to a question on China in the House of Commons, last week, Foreign Secretary Bevin said that his government regarded the issues between the Chinese government and the Communists as an internal problem for the Chinese themselves to solve, according to a New Delhi broadcast.

GERMANS ARE EXTRADITED

2,700 Ex-Wehrmacht Soldiers Sent To Russian Area by Sweden

Kyodo-AP

STOCKHOLM, December 2.—About 600 German military internees including 100 who attempted suicide after a day of violence were brought under control yesterday as the Swedish Government started the extradition of 2,700 former Wehrmacht soldiers to Soviet territory.

Swedish authorities said two succeeded in suicide efforts and many other mutilated themselves and about 500 were hospitalized because of weakness from a hunger strike begun a week ago in protest against the order turning them over to the Russians.

Stalin Due in Moscow Soon

Premier Joseph Stalin will return to Moscow shortly after a good long rest in the Caucasus, according to a dispatch from the Soviet capital.

Big Task Will Confront UNO Meeting at London Next Month, Says Bevin

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin declared Friday night that next month meeting in London of the United Nations Organization would be the most momentous conference ever held in the world history, according to a London dispatch.

He stated the task of the organization will be very different for it will not be a meeting to fix frontiers as at Versailles but a conference to build a new world out of the ruins of the old. Its first task would be to harness any destructive elements science might produce and never allow them to be used against the human race, he declared.

Mud-Throwing Rife Among Diet Parties

Mass Resignation of Members Looms Over Issue of War Guilt

With the entire Japanese nation focussing its attention on the present Diet session, especially on how it would treat the war responsibility bill, political observers revealed that speculations, intrigues, and manuvering, are rampant within various political parties in an effort to win the support of the public in the coming general elections by "throwing mud" at each other over of the war guilt issue.

It was pointed out by these sources that the Liberal and Social Democratic Parties which both claim they have no war criminal suspects, agreed on November upon a joint bill calling for the immediate resignation of all wartime Diet leaders.

It is quite clear, however, they said that in the light of later movements the joint bill was designed to give to the general public an impression that the Progressive Party, which is the controlling party in the Diet at present, has most of the war responsible persons in its fold.

It was formerly decided that the introduction of the war guilt bill was to have been made on November 30, but it was postponed until Saturday.

The Progressive Party, mapped out a similar kind of bill, though vague in scope, as that of the Liberal and Social Democratic Parties on November 29 and invited the latter parties to agree on a joint bill.

The purpose of the Progressive Party in taking such a step, according to observers, was to also implicate the Socialists and Liberalists in the war crime charges.

Meanwhile, there is every indication that many Diet members are favoring a move for resignation en bloc since they have already approved the war guilt bill.

In this connection, the Independents' Club issued a manifest on Sunday demanding a wholesale resignation immediately following the passage of the Election Law revision bill and to give up discussion on other bills which should be handled by a new Diet.

NAB REICH INDUSTRIALISTS

Steel Plant Directors in Ruhr Rounded Up by British

Kyodo-AP

ISERLOHN, Germany, December 2.—British troops arrested between 60 and 70 steel magnates in a series of raids on the Ruhr industrial area, it was disclosed today.

Those arrested included Heinz Gehm, chairman of the Deutsche Edelstahlwerke, Walther Schwede, director of the Reichverinigun Stahlwerke and Friedrich von Beulow and Dr. Edward Hudremont, directors of Krupps.

A senior British officer described the raids as part of the application by the Allied control commission of a policy of eradicating German militarism and Nazism.

"The weight of the heavy German industry was behind the Nazi Party even before its accession to power," he said.

Russia To Get U-Boats

Five German U-boats manned by British left Copenhagen on Friday for a Baltic port to be handed over to the Soviet Union, the Danish radio said, according to a Melbourne report. Under the provisional agreement, Britain, United States and Russia will each get six U-boats for experimental purposes. The rest will be scuttled.

China, Chile Raise Legations

With the view of strengthening the cordial relation existing between China and Chile, both Governments have decided to raise their respective legations to the status of embassy, according to a Chungking report on Sunday.

Russians Withdraw From Iran Capital In Surprise Move

Teheran Mayor Said Resigned—Iranian Premier's Resignation Rumored

A Teheran message said that all Russian troops have been withdrawn from the Persian capital and rest of them are concentrated four miles outside of the city, according to BBC.

An AP dispatch reported that the Russian began carrying out a surprise evacuation of Teheran last Thursday. The railway station, communications centers and private billets, including military headquarters, were completely evacuate.

An unconfirmed report quoted by San Francisco radio said that the mayor of Teheran resigned under Russian pressure.

Meanwhile, the Soviet news agency Tass said that the Russians in Iran have denied the Iranian allegation of Soviet interference and activities in the northern part of the country. Tass quoted them as saying that the Soviet Government had at no time exercised control over the Iranian citizens. Instead, the Russians said that the Iranians have not lived up to the Tripartite Treaty of 1942 in several instances, especially in connection with maintaining order in Iranian territory.

Premier May Resign

Kyodo-AP

TEHERAN, December 1.—The resignation of Premier Mahmed Hakimi in favor of a pro-Russian leader was rumored among government circles today after the Russians began a surprise evacuation of Teheran. Reports said that Hakimi would resign within a week and probably be replaced by pro-Soviet Ghavam Saltaneh, former Iranian Premier.

STUDIES U.S. AIR PLANS

Russia Watching Project of Building Bases in Iceland, Iran

Russia is said to be closely studying a report that the United States is trying to establish permanent air bases in Iceland, and a second air base in Iran, according to a Moscow report on Saturday.

An air base in Iceland would bring Archangle and Murmansk and even Leningrad and Moscow in range of American bombers carrying atomic bombs. The report of negotiations for an American base in Iran near the Baku oilfields would bring most of Russia's industrial centers from Stalingrad to the Ural within range of atomic bombs.

General Carl Spaatz, who succeeds General Henry Arnold soon as chief of the United States air staff, has just written an article in Collier's magazine urging the United States to establish air bases in the Arctic circle.

Spaatz said that future war would be decided by the nation fully prepared. He pointed out that America's new Super Fortresses could take off from bases in the Arctic circle and obliterate every great industrial, military and political center in the north.

MARINES TO STAY IN CHINA

Caused by Inability of Chinese to Bring Peace to Shantung Area

Kyodo-AP

TSINGTAO, December 1.—American marines are digging in for a long cold winter in this Communist encirched seaport and elsewhere in North China. They are preparing for a long stay as it became increasingly evident that the landing of the Chinese Nationlist Eighth Army is not going to bring immediate peace to the Shantung peninsula.

The Sixth Division marines who have landed here since October 1 have outposts around the city at the nearby airport. Troops of the American equipped Nationalist Eighth Army which landed November 14 have pushed to only a short distance outside Tsingtao. No clashes with the Communists have occurred in the area. Principal activity has been the repatriation of some 7,000 Japanese.

Nippon PW's Work in Manila

Kyodo-AP

MANILA, November 29.—An American base commander said today that 60,000 Japanese prisoners were being used to clear Manila's war wreckage.

Yamashita Trial Nears End

The trial of General Yamashita, former Japanese Commander in the Philippines, is nearing its end, according to a Manila report.

59 MORE WAR SUSPECTS NAMED BY SCAP IN WIDE ROUND-UP OF JAPANESE LEADERS

Government Is Ordered To Deliver All Suspects By Midnight of Dec. 12

The war crime suspects listed in the latest SCAP directive must be delivered to the Omori Prison Camp for incarceration by not later than 12 midnight of December 12, according to the Headquarters of the Allied Supreme Commander. In the event that the Japanese Government is unable to fully carry out the order by the appointed time, a report in detail giving the present location of the individuals not arrested must be furnished together with the reason for failure to arrest as well as the date by which delivery be expected, it is further directed. In case any of the individuals ordered apprehended are abroad, the last known address must be reported to the Allied Supreme Headquarters.

Prince Nashimoto, Baron Hiranuma, Hirota on New List Issued on Monday

In the most sweeping arrest order ever issued, the Headquarters of the Allied Supreme Commander, on Monday, announced that orders had been issued to the Japanese Government for the apprehension and surrender of 59 high-ranking Japanese war suspects.

Affected by the new Allied action are the Imperial Household, the once-mighty Zaibatsu, the Government, Army and Navy as well as other circles in Japan with Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, former Prime Ministers Kiichiro Hiranuma now President of the Privy Council and Koki Hirota heading the list.

Among the prominent military leaders that have been named are Field Marshal Shunroku Hata, Admiral Sankichi Takahashi and Admiral Soemu Toyoda while from the financial ranks are Ginjiro Fujihara, Sehin Ikeda and Shingo Tsuda.

The full list of those ordered arrested follows:

AIKAWA, Yoshisuke, former president of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corp.; Nissan Company Ltd.; Nissan Automobile Co.; Hitachi Electric Power Co., Ltd.; and chairman of many Manchurian industrial enterprises. This man is a brother-in-law of Kuhara Fusanosuke. He resigned his position as president of the Manchukuo Heavy Industries Company Ltd. and other companies in 1942. In 1943 he became a member of the House of Peers and a member of the Cabinet Advisory Council, and in 1944 a Councillor to the Board of Technology.

AMAU, Eiji. Amau was long Foreign Office spokesman and authored the famous Amau statement warning other powers to keep hands off China in April 1934. He was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1941 and succeeded Tani as President of the Bureau of Information under Premier Tojo.

Ando, Saburo. This retired Lieutenant General had a career in North China and Manchuria prior to the rise of his political star at home where he became President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, a Minister of State without portfolio, Home Minister (first army man to hold this position), and Director of Air Defense, General Headquarters of the Home Ministry.

AOKI, Kazuo. This member of the House of Peers rose through various posts in the Ministry of Finance and more lately held position as Vice-President of the Manchuria Affairs Board in 1936 and 1937; President of the Cabinet Planning Board in 1939; financial advisor to the Nanking government, 1940 to 1942; and Vice-president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

COUNT ARIMA, Yoriyasu. The Count's positions of importance have included President of the Greater East Asia Development Society, Director-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and President of the Imperial Marine Products Company which operated in the Philippines and Formosa. He was appointed financial advisor in Agriculture and Commerce to the Finance Ministry in May 1945.

FUJIWARA, Ginjiro. This top-flight industrialist has headed many important concerns including the Oji Paper Company, Tohoku Shinko Pulp Company, the Hokkai Hydro-Electric Power Company, etc. He has held important public positions such as Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Yonai Cabinet of 1940, Cabinet Advisor to the Tojo Cabinet in 1943 and 1944, member of the Tojo Cabinet Advisory Council in 1943, Minister without portfolio and government Inspector of Factories in 1943 and 1944, Minister of Munitions in the Koiso Cabinet of 1944, and member of the Cabinet Advisory Council of Koiso in 1945. He arrived in Hsinking in May 1945 to assume the post of Imperial Supervisor of Manchoukuo's War Industries.

FURUNO, Inosuke. Furuno worked his way up through newspaper circle to the President of Domei Tsushin Sha. During the war he has held such important posts as Councillor of the Cabinet Information Bureau and Executive Director of the Taisei Yokusan Kai. He is a director of the Japan Broadcasting

(Continued on Page 2)

Full Industrial Data Submitted to Allies

Complete Inventory Delivered To U.S. Reparations Head On Saturday

A complete inventory of Japanese industry was delivered Saturday afternoon, December 1, to Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley, chief of the U.S. reparations mission, 12 days after request was handed to General MacArthur's Headquarters, according to a PRO release. In order to meet Ambassador Pauley's "rush order" the work was given overriding priority.

To complete the inventory over 500 Japanese industrialists were hurriedly summoned to Tokyo from all parts of Japan to supplement or clarify compilations from 3,000 individual plant reports asd industrial and economic surveys previously submitted in accordance with SCAP directives.

Over 50 enlisted men in the Economic and Scientitfic Section, working in shifts 24 hours around the clock, made possible the mammoth "rush order" in doing everything from writing reports and interviewing Japanese industrialists down to typing and compiling material.

Lieutenant Commander Joseph Z. Reday, U.S.N.R., of Washington, D.C., chief of the Economic and Scientific section's research division, supervised the inventory.

Realized Difficulty

Ambassador Paluey said he had realized that it would be difficult and perhaps even impossible to finish the job by such a deadline.

The inventory requested by Ambassador Pauley, and compiled for him in 12 days, was composed of:

(1). Detailed information on all war industries in Japan, complete with production figures, war damage and an inventory of all plant equipment.

(2). An industrial study of the 23 major industries, including information as to the fixed assets (land, buildings and equipment) of such industries, plus an equipment inventory, depreciation figures and war damages.

(3). Data from the 23 industries showing the difference between the value of raw materials used in manufacuring and the value of the finished products, resulting in a figure showing the value of processing in every major industry in Japan.

(4). A detailed study of each of the 23 industries, including such items as production, consumption of materials, major processing methods, types of equipment, locations and details of major plants, and the scientific position of such industries in Japan's economy.

(5). The relative position of the 15 largest Zaibatsu holdings in companies in Japanese industry, including Zaibatsu holdings in each industry.

(6). Price indices on a list of more than 100 commodities to form the basis for "working back" present erratic prices.

(7). A tentative program for exports and imports during the coming years.

(8). Detailed compilations of all foreign assets owned by all Japanese, including the government, corporations and individuals, and of all possessions of all kinds abroad held by Japanese.

The 23 industries covered in the inventory were:

Iron and steel, coal and other mining, light metals, other non-ferrous metals, shipbuilding, machine tools, railroad equipment and rolling stock, automotive machinery, electric and other machinery, electric power, chemicals, food processing, petroleum (natural and synthetic), forest products, cement and other building materials, rubber and products (including synthetic), textiles and leather, fisheries products, ceramics, communications and communication equipment, and handicraft, cultured pearls, tea and other items of export significance.

59 Japanese Leaders Are Wanted by Allies On War Crime Charge

(Continued from Page 1)

Corporation.

GOKO, Kiyoshi. This industrialist rose to importance in the Mitsubishi interests in which he finally became President of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Company, Ltd., in 1941. In 1943 he became a Cabinet advisor and director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. In 1944 he became Vice-President of the Aviation Industrial Association and a Council of the Board of Technology.

GOTO, Fumio. This man has had a long career in government office, having been director of the Police Bureau of the Home Office, Director General of the General Affairs Department of the Government General of Taiwan, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Home Minister, Director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Minister without portfolio in the Tojo Cabinet, and President of the Youth Corps of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

HATA, Hikosaburo. This Lieutenant General served in diplomatic posts in Poland, Latvia and Russia before he became Assistant Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army and later Military Attache in Manchuria. In 1943 he became Vice-Chief of the Japanese Army General Staff, later assuming the concurrent post of Director of the Army Staff College. In 1944 he became a Supreme Military Councillor and Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army.

HATA, Shunroku. The Field Marshal was a member of the Supreme Military council as long ago as 1938. He has held such important other posts as Inspector General of Military Education, Commander in Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, and Minister of War.

HIRANUMA, Kiichiro. This career politician rose to the highest appointive position through the legal profession as prosecutor, judge, Vice-Minister of Justice, Vice-President of the Privy Council, Minister of Justice, President of the Privy Council, Premier, Minister without portfolio, Home Minister, etc. He was created a baron in 1936. In 1942 he headed the Japanese Liaison Mission to Nanking.

HIROTA, Koki, A veteran of the Japanese Foreign Service, Hirota was Foreign Minister from 1933 to 1936, Premier in 1936 and 1937, again Foreign Minister in the first Konoye Cabinet and member of the Cabinet Advisory Council in 1940.

HONDA, Kumataro. This career 1936 but became Ambassador to Nanking from 1940 to 1942. He was advisor to the East Asia Development Headquarters in 1944.

HOSHINO, Naoki. This man's name is closely linked with the Manchurian situation. He was Chief Cabinet Secretary of the Tojo Cabinet from 1941 to 1944. He had been Minister without portfolio in the second Konoye Cabinet in 1940.

IDA, Iwakusu. Ida was a member of the New Political Structure Preparatory Committee in 1940, and became a member of the House of Peers and Director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in 1942.

IKEDA, Seihin. This prominent banker joined the Mitsui Bank in 1895 and rose to the position of Governor of the Bank of Japan in 1937 in which year he likewise became advisor to the Finance Ministry and Councillor of the Home Ministry. In 1938 and 1939 he was concurrently Finance Minister and Minister of Commerce and Industry. From 1939 to 1941 he was a member of the Cabinet Advisory Council and in 1941 a member of the Privy Council. He became a member of the House of Peers in 1940 and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Mitsui Gomei Kaisha in 1944.

IKEZAKI, Chuko This man was several times elected a member of the House of Representatives, became Parliamentary Councillor of Education in 1937; he was appointed Parliamentary Councillor of Business Affairs Bureau in 1941; has published a number of books of Far Eastern affairs.

ISHIDA, Otogoro. This Major General has followed an army career in the Military Police. He was appointed Commanding General of the Military Police in November 1944.

ISHIHARA, Koichiro. This man has been active in Japanese enterprises in the Far East, heading the Ishihara South Seas Industries.

KAMISAGO, Masahichi. This Major General has followed a career in the Military Police, having been finally appointed Commanding General of the Military Police in Formosa in January 1945.

KAWABE, Masakazu. This Lieutenant General commanded a detachment in North China during the China Incident. He became Assistant Inspector of Military Education in 1939, after which he became Chief of General Staff of Japanese Army in 1943 and 1944 in which capacity he issued a declaration of Burmese independence. When relieved, he became Commander in Chief of the Central Army.

KIKUCHI, Takeo. Kikuchi's army career ended upon his retirement in 1927 when he held the rank of Lieutenant General. Since that time he has been engaged in various educational activities including the presidency of the Educational Association of Miyazaki Prefecture. He is believed to have been one of the accusers of Dr. Minobe who was forced to resign from the staff of the Tokyo Imperial University because of his so-called unconstitutional teachings.

KINOSHITA, Eiichi. This Major General rose through the Military Police to the office of Commanding General of the Eastern District Military Police Unit to which he was appointed in February 1945.

KOBAYASHI, Junichiro. This retired colonel became a director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in 1943, after which he was a member of the Liaison Headquarters and of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society.

KOBAYASHI, Seizo. This retired Admiral in his younger days served in naval attache offices in London and Washington. He attended the Geneva Naval Conference in 1927. He was Vice-Minister of the Navy in 1930, Commander in Chief of the Combined and First Fleets from 1931 to 1933, Governor of Formosa from 1936 to 1940. He became a member of the Supreme Military Council as early as 1933. In recent years he has been Chairman of the Central Cooperative Council, Advisor to the Bank of Formosa, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, a member of the House of Peers and Minister without portfolio in the Koiso Cabinet.

KODAMA, Yoshio. This young politician has had a very active career for his years. He has been in and out of prison several times for various subversive acts as related in his well-known book "Gokuchu Gokugai" ("In and Out of Prison"). He has likewise been "in and out" of China on several occasions during the war. He at one time published the Yamato Shimbun, Tokyo newspaper.

MATSUZAKA, Hiromasa. This member of the House of Peers had a longer career in the judicial field, occupying such posts as Procurator, Judge, Director of the Criminal Affairs Bureau of the Justice Ministry Procurator General of the Supreme Court and Minister of Justice. He has more recently, since October 1945, been a member of the Private Advisory Board to the Justice Ministry.

MIZUNO, Rentaro. This politician has held many and varied posts in Japanese government and political organizations, such as Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in the Terauchi Cabinet from 1916 to 1918, Minister of Home Affairs in the Hara Cabinet from 1918 to 1919, Vice-Governor of Korea from 1919 to 1922, Minister of Home Affairs in the Kato Cabinet from 1922 to 1923, Director of the East Asia Development Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in 1943 and Advisor to the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society in 1944.

MUTAGUCHI, Renya. The retired Lieutenant General held various commands in the Burma area.

NAGAMOTO, Tsugio. This Major General rose through the Military Police to the post of Commanding General of the Central District Military Police.

NAKAJIMA, Chikuhei. This veteran industrialist is chiefly famed as founder and former President of the Sawajima Aircraft Company. Among his more important governmental positions were those of Minister of Commerce and Industry from 1932 to 1934, Minister of Railways from 1937 to 1939, member of the Cabinet Advisory Council in 1940, member of the Great East Asia Sphere Establishment Adminitration in 1942, Councillor of Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, and Minister of Munitions in the Higashikuni Cabinet.

NAKAMURA, Aksto. This Lieutenant General was Commanding General of the Japanese Military Police from October 1941 through January 1943, after which he was rewarded with appointment to the command of the Japanese Army in Thailand.

NASHIMOTO, Morimasa. This lesser Prince took part in the Russo-Japanese War and rose through various important posts in the army to become a full General in 1923. He became a Field Marshal in 1932 and has been a Supreme War Councillor and Lord Custodian of the National Shrines for many years. His elder daughter is the wife of Prince Ri Gin, the dauphin of the royal house of Korea.

NISHIO, Toshizo. This retired General was concurrently Inspector General of Military Training and member of the Supreme Military Council in 1938. In 1939 he was appointed Commander in Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China. In 1944 he became Governor of Tokyo.

NOMI, Toshio This Major General ended his career in the Military Police as Commanding General of the Kempei in Formosa.

OKABE, Nagakage. A member of the House of Peers, Okabe entered the Foreign Ministry and served as Attache to the Embassy in Washington, Secretary to the Foreign Office, etc. He later rose to high positions such as Chief Keeper to the Privy Seal, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of War in the Hirota Cabinet in 1936, and Minister of Education in the Tojo Cabinet from 1943 to 1944.

OKAWA, Shumei. This man, once a professor of oriental philosophy at Tokyo Imperial University, has for years been interested in Pan-Asian affairs. He has written books on the nationalist movements in the Far East, of which the most famous is "Fukko Ajia no So Mondai" (Problems of Reviving Asia).

OKURA, Kunihiko. A well known industrialist, he has been president of such concerns as the Odawara Paper Mills. He founded the Okura Spiritual Culture Institute and has been President of Tokyo University and Tan Wen College in Shanghai. He has written a number of books, of which the most famous is his "My Thoughts."

ONO, Koichi. This Major General rounded out his career in the Military Police as Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Kwantung Gendarmerie from which he was transferred in April 1945 to the command of the 11th Division.

OTA, Kozo. A professor of law Ota was Attorney for the Defense of participants in the May 15, 1932 was assassinated. He was later a incident in which Premier Inukai professor of law at Hosei University Chief Secretary of the Hiranuma Cabinet, Councillor of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, and Minister of Education in the Suzuki Cabinet.

OTA, Masataka. From a newspaper career which was crowned by the vice-presidency of the Hochi Shimbun Ota graduated to such government positions as Parliamentary Councillor of Finance in 1931, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Finance in 1937, and Director of the policy Bureau of the IRAPS.

SAKURAI, Hyogoro. Many times member of the House of Representatives. Sakurai became Parliamentary Councillor of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in 1931 and again in 1934. He was at one time Chief Secretary of the Minseito party. In 1940 he became a Director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and was later Chief Political Adviser to the Military Administration in Burma. He sponsored transfer of Burmese religious relics to Japan.

SASAKAWA, Ryoichi. This man was a leader of the Kokusai Taishu To and other ultra-nationalistic organizations.

SATO, Kenryo. Sato has been active during the war as Secretary General of the Supreme War Council, as member of the War Minister's suite at Imperial General Headquarters, as Director of the Bureau of Military Affairs in the War Department; more recently he has been in the Greater East Asia Ministry.

SHIMOMURA, Hiroshi (Kainan). This man has been in and out of government positions for many years. From 1921 through 1936 he worked with the Asahi Shimbun, retiring as its Vice-President. He was nominated to the House of Peers in 1937. More recently, he has been a Director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, President of the Broadcasting Association of Japan member of the Educational Investigation Council, Councillor of the Board of Information, Minister without Portfolio, and President of the Board of Information in the Suzuki Cabinet of 1945.

SHINDO, Kazuma. Shindo succeeded the late Toyama as President of the Genyosa (Black Ocean Society).

SHIONO, Suehiko. Shiono, after a long career in the judicial field, as Procurator and judge, became Justice Minister in the Hayashi Cabinet of 1937, the first Konoye Cabinet in 1937, and the Hiranuma Cabinet in 1939.

SHIODEN, Nobutaka. This retired Lieutenant General was at one time a representative to the League of Nations, was elected to the Diet in 1942, became a Director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, and a member of the Post-war Planning Committee. He was the head of the Anti-Semitic Society of Japan.

SHORIKI, Matsutaro. This formed Chief of the Criminal Section of the Metropolitan Police Bureau has, since 1924, been President of Yomiuri Shimbun, which later amalgamated with the Hochi Shimbun.

TADA, Hayao. This Lieutenant General is closely allied with the Manchurian and China aggressions, having held commands in both areas during the Japanese military activities there. From 1939 to 1941, he was Commander in Chief of the North China Expeditionary Force. He became a full General and Supreme War Councillor in 1941.

TAKAHASHI, Sankichi. This retired Admiral has had a long naval career at sea and ashore, having been Chief of Staff of the Combined Fleet, President of the Naval Staff College, Commander in Chief of the Combined and First Fleets, Supreme War Councillor, and Advisor to the East Asia Development Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

TAKAJI, Moto. This Major General finished his long career in Military Police as Commanding General of the Korean gendarmerie.

TANI, Masayuki. One of the best known of the foreign diplomats, Tani has worked up through the Foreign Office through various positions at home and abroad. He has been Councillor at the Embassy at Manchukuo, Minister to Austria and Hungary, Minister-at-Large in China Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, President of the Board of Information, Foreign Minister in the Tojo Cabinet, and ambassador to Nanking.

TOKUTOMI, Iichiro. One of Japan's leading journalists, Tokutomi founded the Kokumin Shimbun, has been President of the Dai Nippon Press Association, Adviser to the Greater East Asia Press Federation, and Adviser to the Greater East Asia Development Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. He has been influential through out the war through his writings in all leading newspapers of the land.

TOYODA, Soemu. Toyoda's long career in the Navy was climaxed by his appointment as Commander in Chief of the Combined Fleet in 1944 and Chief of the Navy General Staff in 1945.

TSUDA, Shingo. Tsuda is an industrialist who has been president of many very important firms, such as Kanegafuchi Industrial Company, Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, etc., and who became Financial Adviser to the Finance Ministry in 1945.

USHIROKU, Jun, General Ushiroku's career followed the advance of the Japanese front in China from 1937 until his appointment as Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff and War Councillor in 1944. His exploits in the field extended as far south as Indo-China.

YOKOYAMA, Yui. Yokoyama was well-known and mistrusted by widely different circles of society, both foreign and Japanese, during the war.

Three New Industrial Zones to Be Created To Prevent Massing of People in Big Cities

Postwar Japan will have three new industrial zones besides the four major pre-war industrial centers—Keihin (Tokyo-Yokohama), Hanshin (Osaka-Kobe), Nagoya and Fukuoka.

Sources close to the War Calamity Rehabilitation Board revealed to Jiji Monday that plans for the creation of three new industrial centers are being worked out in connection with the projected reconstruction and rehabilitation of a total of 119 war-devastated cities in the country.

According to these sources an overall rehabilitation and reconstruction plan, now being mapped out by the Board, envisages an epoch-making re-disposition of the nation's population and industries for postwar Japan. This would involve new construction and repairs of railroad and harbor facilities and canals with a view to facilitating creation of new industrial centers outside the four major industrial zones.

The main idea in projecting the creation of new postwar industrial centers, they said, is to prevent excessive concentration of population in a few big cities and to encourage even disposition of urban population in a larger number of cities throughout the country.

As a first step in this direction, these sources indicated, creation of three new industrial centers is being projected in the Sendai area, Miyagi Prefecture, with Shiogawa as its port city; the Shizuoka area, Shizuoka Prefecture, which will be directly connected with the port of Shimizu; and the Kure-Hiroshima area, Hiroshima Prefecture, to which the existing harbor facilities of Kure and Ujina will be made available.

Churchill Observes Birthday

Former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill celebrated his 71st birthday and hundreds of messages of congratulations poured in from all parts of the world, according to a London report on Saturday.

Remnant Japanese Fleet Bringing Back Nationals From Islands in Pacific

Kyodo-AP

PEARL HARBOR, December 1.—The largest Japanese fleet to ride the seas since the decisive battle for Leyte Gulf in October of 1944 is plying the Pacific, the Navy said today. Several Japanese cruisers, destroyers, escort vessels and one aircraft carrier with guns destroyed or spiked are carrying hundreds of thousands of Japanese nationals home from islands by-passed during the American offensive.

OVER HERE

By "Kay"

Three Japanese girls and their GI friends boarded a crowded tram one evening last week from Yurakucho station. They were a conspicious threesome, for their handsome escorts towered over them like Goliath did over David.

The maidens were dressed in lovely gay-colored kimono while the GIs wore neat uniforms.

Above everthing else, however, the passengers were attracted by the gentleman-like personality of the Americans. They were doing everything possible to protect their dainty little butterflies from being crushed between the incoming and outgoing mob and the sporadic jerks of the noisy, dilapidated, conveyance.

Whenever one of the tiny lassies spoke to her soldier she had to tilt her neatly coiffured head at a sharp angle. Then dexterously maneuver her pretty face carefully between curious faces in the gloomy street-car. The GI looked down, bent low before he could hear what she had to say. After responding to her conversation he would straighten up again, usually with a warm smile on his face. Sometimes the order was reversed and the soldier would gently tap his lady friend on the shoulder, bend over and speak to her.

Two old Japanese gentleman were watching the three couples with seeming indifference. They were among the lucky passengers to capture seats during the mad rush. Finally, one turned to the other. With a grin he ventured to say, "They are gentlemanly aren't they?"

"They certainly are," the other replied.

"Why can't our men be like that?"

"I don't know. I guess that's democracy does."

The two simultaneously looked at their object of discussion. Then, the first turned to his companion again and said, "Our soldiers were certainly not gentlemanly. They slapped the girls. Is it any wonder we lost respect? You can't treat them like animals."

At Uyeno station the three lassies and the three fellows joined the milling crowd and disembarked.

Everyone watched them leave. There was admiration and envy written on the feminine faces.

Two young girls standing near the two seated old men, glanced around. One maiden smiled and whispered to her mate, "I wonder if our men will change now that they are seeing Mr. American soldier treat our girls so gentlemanly?"

Pressmen Form Union

In the wave of establishment of labor unions by newspapermen, workers of the Asahi Shimbun in Osaka on Wednesday held an inaugural meeting to organize their union at the Asahi Kaikan in Osaka, Kyodo reports. Following the enactment of the articles of the new union and the appointment of a committee at the meeting, the press people passed a three point resolution consisting of a demand for their participation in the appointment of directors of the press, request for improvement in treatment and determination to perform fully their duties as pressmen.

Discord Said Looming In Progressive Party

Disgruntled Element Dissatisfied With Present Leaders And Seeks President

A split in the Japan Progressive Party, feared by many observers ever since it emerged into being, is looming as an element of the party because of its dissatisfaction with the present party leadership, and the organization, the largest, which controls more than 270 seats in the House of Representatives, insists that it should have a president, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

In its movement this disgruntled element has the support of the Council on the Current Situation which these members of the Progressive Party have formed horizontally with Independent members of the House of Representatives.

These disgruntled Progressives are expected to act within two or three days in presenting to party leaders or at a meeting of Diet members of the party a memorandum, directing attention to the fact that the public is looking at the party as one brought into being with an eye on the general election. They pointed out that a party without a president has no meaning at all as a Constitutional party, and are asking the leaders of the party to clarify whether they intend to see that the party has a head. The document will also ask party leaders to state clearly whether the party is fully prepared for the coming general election.

Whether this action of the recalcitrant element of the Progressive Party will be the spark which will set the organization aflame with disunity, foreseen by many observers at the time the party was inaugurated, is not clear, according to observers.

These observers have no doubt that if the disgruntled members decide that the time has come for them to carry out their plan of breaking up the party over questions of presidency, the coming general election, and party funds, then that is sure to produce a certain measure of influence upon the course of deliberations on Government bills in the House of Representatives.

The disgruntled Progressive have no one they are ready to recommend to the presidency of the party. This fact, together with another that they are in a minority within the party, lead observers to believe that the split with which the party has been threatened ever since its founding will not come about during the present extraordinary Diet session.

The Progressive Party has recently changed from a regime bearing a close resemblance to a leadership like that of a Tuchuan to one in which party policy is controlled by a council of managers.

This, according to observers, has been a great improvement. But they point out that the council of managers lack power to control the ranks of the party and that the managers themselves are in rivalry.

A report said that the leaders of the party are trying to insure that the party will have a president during the present Diet session. It is hoped by them that the party under a president will end the fear that the limitations of the managers of the party who are in control of party policy will stand in the way of the party playing the sort of role it should in the discussion of important bills in the House of Representatives.

PLANE SERVICE STOPPED

Bad Weather Forces U.S. to Stop India-Shanghai Operation

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 1.—The War Department said yesterday that the ferrying of American airplanes from India to the Shanghai area had been ended because of bad weather which caused the loss of several planes and crews.

The War Department spokesman had nothing to add to Lieutenant General Wedemeyer's statement that the planes were being collected in Shanghai where the Chinese could buy them if they wished.

About the loss of men and planes, the spokesman said, "All army air forces installations are operating on peacetime flying safety regulations which do not permit taking unnecessary risks because of adverse weather conditions over there that resulted in the loss of several planes and their crews."

U.S. Air Forces Consolidated

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 1.—General George C. Kenney yesterday said that the Far East Air Force Strategic Air Forces were being consolidated into a single Pacific unit under General MacArthur's operational control. Each force will be reduced from wartime strength. The Fifth Air Force will be assigned to Japan and Korea for occupational police work, the Seventh will move from Okinawa to Hawaii, the eighth will stay in Okinawa, the 20th will remain in the Marianas, and the 13th will be based in the Philippines.

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Note Reserve Is Set At About ¥135 Billion

¥90 Billion of New Currency Will Be Printed to Back Money in Circulation

Finance Ministry authorities unofficially declared that it has been decided to print newly about ¥90,000,000,000 worth of notes to maintain a reserve of unissued notes amounting to about ¥135,000,000,000. These new notes are different from the so-called "New Yen," is was explained.

These sources stated that as it has been customary for the Government to hold in reserve unissued notes totaling three times the total note circulation, it is necessary at present to possess unissued notes of about ¥135,000,000,000 in view of the present circulation of ¥45,000,000,000. But as the Bank of Japan now holds a reserve of only ¥21,000,000,000 it was decided to print newly about ¥90,000,000,000.

Because fear is entertained by the Japanese who have resided in Korea, Formosa, Saghalien and other foreign countries that their property abroad might be used as reparation to the Allied Powers, the Government is giving utmost attention to take proper steps regarding their overseas properties.

It is reported that the Government will take steps as far as possible for compensation or relief of such overseas properties.

Note Issue Soars

The Bank of Japan note issue jumped to ¥47,096,000,000 on November 28. Whereas on August 16, when the war ended, the total issue was ¥30,282,000,000.

At the end of August it rose to ¥43,700,000,000. Then in September, it once fell to ¥41,400,000,000. Since the latter part of October, it rose again, reaching $44,000,000,000 on November 10, ¥45,600,000,000 on November 20, and finally ¥47,096,000,000 on November 28.

This rapid increase in the note issue is believed to be due to the withdrawal of bank deposits, the payment for war goods, and other payments by the Government.

If the present rate of increase continues, it is estimated that the at the year end the total will reach ¥60,000,000,000 to ¥70,000,000,00 according to Kyodo. Furthermore it is said that in next February or March when the food supply crisis is expected to come, there is a possibility of the note issue amounting to almost ¥100,000,000,000.

The Bank of Japan note issue was ¥23,207,000,000 at the end of May, ¥26,181,000,000 at the end of June, ¥28,456,000,000 at the end of July, ¥42,300,000,000 at the end of August, ¥41,426,000,000 at the end of September ¥43,128,000,000 at the end of October, and ¥47,096,000,000 on November 28.

Tokyo-NEI Radio Service Ends

The operation of the radio telegraph service between Tokyo and Bandoeng and Boekittinggi, N.E.I., was terminated immediately as on November 28, according to a SCAP directive to the Japanese Government the same day.

RADIO PROGRAM

TUESDAY, December 4

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK
TOKYO KEY STATION WVTR

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS. 0745—Melody Round up; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—GI Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS; 1000—Across The Board; 1015—Lynn Murray; 1030—Jack Smith; 1045—Words With Music; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1215—Personal Album; 1230—NEWS; 1245—GROUNDED GADGETS; 1300—OFF THE RECORD; 1330—Jill's Juke Box; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Swingtime; 1515—Raymond Scott; 1530—JUST ROMANCE; 1600—KNOW THE BANDS; 1615—EVENING DEVOTIONS; 1630—GI Journal; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Supper Club; 1730—Music We Love; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTSNEWS; 1830—Great Moments In Music; 1900—WAR CORRESPONDENTS SHOW; 1915—Jimmy Carroll Sings; 1930—NORMAN CORDON SINGS; 2000—Bob Hope; 2030—Hildegarde; 2100—Joan Davis; 2130—Mystery Drama; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words With Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK
National (870 kcs.)

0600—News; 0615—Farmers' Hour; 0630—English exercise; 0700—News; Music; 0730—Listeners' Opinion; 0800—Music; 0850—Weather; 0900—Music; 1000—Children's Hour; 1100—Music; 1200—News; 1215—Pipe organ; 1300—Women's Hour; 1330-1430—Music; 1500—News; 1530—Teachers' Hour; 1600—Program for sick persons; 1655—Music; 1730—Children's Hour; 1800—Music appreciation; 1830—English conversation; 1845—Weather; Program announcement; 1900—News; Talk on current topics; 2100—Diet Hour; 2130—News; Music.

Local (1260 kcs.)

0630—Music; 0645—Talk; 0700—Music; 1700—Young Men and Students' Hour; Topics by S. H. Griggs; 1730—Music; 1800—News; 1830—Women's Hour; 1900—Concert; 2100—Diet Hour.

Provincial Papers Demand Membership In Reporters' Clubs for Freedom of Press

As a prerequisite for complete freedom of the press in this country, reporters of smaller provincial papers will shortly present formal demands to the Metropolitan-paper-dominated Reporters' Clubs acceddited to various ministries that their doors be opened to provincial paper reporters, the Nippon Shimbun-po, semi-weekly for newspaper editors and publishers, reported in its issue recently.

While freedom of the press is rapidly becoming a reality in this country following the end of the war, the paper said, considerable restrictions are still being imposed on reporters' activities, especially for those belonging to smaller provincial newspapers.

The Nippon Shimbun-po pointed out in this respect that the membership of Reporters' Clubs accredited to Government ministries are limited to reporters of five Metropolitan dailies and one news agency as well as four major provincial papers, with the clubs' doors completely closed to reporters of smaller provincial papers and others, including the Japan Broadcasting Corporation and the Jiji Press.

According to the report, representatives of 11 provincial papers, which have their reporters stationed in Tokyo, have decided to demand complete equality for them in the membership of these Reporters' Clubs. As a first step in this direction, they have decided to present formal demands to the Reporters' Clubs accredited to the Cabinet, Home, Agriculture and Forestry, Commerce and Industry and Transportation Ministries to open their doors to reporters of provincial papers.

The Nippon Shimbun-po quoted a spokesman for the 11 provincial papers as saying that free access to the clubs is highly necessary now that freedom of the press has become a reality in this country.

He is quoted to have added that provincial papers could afford to be shut out from these clubs in those days when newspapers were controlled by the government inasmuch as activities of reporters were more or less limited to getting official hand-outs, for which they could depend on the now-defunct Domei News Agency.

In these days of free reporting activities, however, the provincial papers have their own fields of news coverage through their own reporters, in addition to those news items to be taken care of by the news agency, the spokesman said.

New Insurance Setup Slated to Be Devised

Government to Create Investigation Commission, Minister Ashida Bares

Welfare Minister Hitoshi Ashida, Friday, revealed that the Government will establish a special commission to study and formulate a new social insurance system to be instituted in this country.

This revelation was made at the plenary session of the House of Representatives in connection with an interpellation of Shunichi Fukuya, an independent, on the Pension Law.

Welfare Minister Ashida's reply follows.

"The number of servicemen and war-bereaved families to be affected by the Allied Headquarters' directive in regard to the suspension of payments of military pensions are estimated to be around the neighborhood of 1,376,000 according to a survey conducted as of September 20. And the money involved will amount to ¥497,700,000.

"As to persons entitled to pensions among servicemen still remaining abroad, there are 4,413,000 in number and the pensions to be paid are estimated to amount to ¥1,292,000,000.

"It may be easy to conceive that this problem will have a tremendous effect on the nation," people as well as the Government. It is, therefore, preparing to carry out an all-out study of the Pension Law and to draft concrete measures to meet the new situation.

"It should be noted that all pensioners have been paying their fees to the Pension Fund. Under these circumstances, I think it to be appropriate and practical to institute a new social insurance system along the lines of the Welfare Annuity Insurance System now in operation.

"In instituting the new social insurance system, there are many points to be studied in its operation including laws and regulations to legalize the operation of the system.

Therefore, the Government has decided to form a special committee of experts to draft a concrete plan. The organization of the committee is to be published in a few days. For the purpose of stabilizing the livelihood of pensioners the Government will thus to be able to work out complete measures."

Redeem Serial Debentures

In the name of Colonel R. C. Kramer, chief of the Economic and Scientific Section, GHQ, the Japan Steel Works Ltd., Sumitomo Metal Industry Company and Mitsui Mining Company on Wednesday were permitted to redeem their serial debentures. Accordingly, the approval was given to the Japan Steel Works Company for redemption of serial debentures, amounting to ¥1,000,000, the Sumitomo Metal Industries with the amount of ¥800,000, Sumitomo Chemical Industry Company for ¥250,000, and the Mitsui Mining Company for ¥400,000.

Japanese Numbering 80,000 Still in Java

Men in Bandoeng, Bogor, Batavia Doing Defense Work Under Allied Supervision

Latest news of the 80,000 Japa-Japanese nationals still left in Java was received from the former chief of staff of the Osamu Army Corps in Java by the Foreign Vice-Minister on November 25. Of the total number, 37,000 Japanese are concentrated in Bandoeng, Bogor and Batavia in the western part of the island with the men detailed for defense and maintenance of law and order under the instructions of the Allied forces.

In Semarang and vicinity in the central part of the island there were clashes between the Japanese and the Indonesian army. Following this incident the majority of the Japanese were removed by the Allied army to Batavia but a part have remained in Semarang and working in cooperation with the Allied army.

The approximate 40,000 Japanese in central Java outside of those in Semarang, in east Java and on Madoera Island were imprisoned by radical Indonesian elements in the jail of the barracks of the former volunteer army or in factories. In extreme cases some with only the clothes on their back and with barely enough food to eat are leading the life of prisoners.

There are 827 women and children left in the western part of the island, 870 in central Java and 558 in east Java, making a total of 2,255. They are working in former army and naval hospitals in their respective places but in central and east Java they have been subjected to mistreatment by the Indonesian army.

Also there are 4,160 Japanese in Batavia, 1,000 in Bandoeng, 350 in Surubaya and 300 in Smashing doing work for the Allied forces.

As for food there is enough supply for several months for the Japanese in the western part of the island but in the central and eastern sections, great anxiety is felt for the future since through seizure and forced removal, none of the hoarded food is left.

Law and order on the whole island is crumbling with radical elements in Indonesia in their fight for independence not only attacking the Dutch native army but have recently taken up arms against the Allied army also, so that present conditions do not warrant any optimism.

In this confused state thefts and killings have become rampant. Since the end of war up to November 20, 492 persons have been verified as killed or wounded while 148 additional persons have been reported missing.

Lighthouse Bureau Notice

Kono-se light, Inland Sea, heretofore extinguished due to mechanical trouble, has been restored since November 28.

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THE NIPPON TIMES.

Extremists Planned Mass Assassinations

13 Sonjo Doshi-Kai Members Committed Suicide When Their Plot Failed

An abortive assassination plot by right-wing terrorists lay behind the mass suicide committed by 13 members of the Sonjo Doshi-kai or 'Revere the - Emperor - Expel - the Alien - Comrides Society" atop Atagoyama Hill, in Shiba Ward, Tokyo, on the night of August 21, according to Jiji.

The mass suicide of these rightist extremist elements had previously been reported by vernaculars but that their self-disposal was the result of failure in their large-scale assassination plot was brought to light for the first time since the war's end.

These extremist elements of the Sonjo Doshikai, it was revealed, had plotted to carry out mass assassinations of elder statesmen, Cabinet Ministers and financial big-wigs, whom they apparently had held responsible for Japan's decision to surrender.

On the day the war was formally brought to an end—August 15—these would-be assassins shut themselves up in Atagoyama Hill, seeking a chance to carry out their assassination plot, it was disclosed.

The list of those who had been earmarked for assassination, Jiji learned, included Marquis Koichi Kido, former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Shigenori Togo, former Foreign Minister, and Seihin Ikeda, big businessman of the Mitsui interests.

At dawn of August 16, the terroists raided the private residence of Marquis Kido at Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka Ward. When stopped by gendarmes and policemen who had been on guard, these extremists intimidated them with daggers and revolvers and succeeded in breaking into the residence.

Their close search throughout the residence, however, failed to find Marquis Kido and they went back to Atagoyama Hill.

On the following day, they again came down the hill and this time raided the house of Koroku Wada, a relative of Marquis Kido's, which is located near the Marquis' private residence. This raid ended in another failure, having been unable to locate him.

While they were back in Atagoyama Hill, making detailed plans for the next attack, their plot came to the knowledge of the special higher police section of the Metropolitan Police Board on August 21.

Subsequently, a police force was rushed to Atagoyama Hill, around which they laid a cordon in an attempt to arrest the would-be assassins.

Knowing that they had been surrounded and had no chance of escaping, the terrorists committed mass suicide by exploding hand grenades. They were Fujio Suridate, ringleader, Hitoshi Yakawa, Yoshio Iijima, Kotaro Inagaki, Senpachi Moro, Teijiro Minagawa, Zenichi Minagawa, Teijiro Sekimoto, Hiroshi Kinumura and Ichiro Waguri.

Besides these 10 extremists, three female members of the extremist group—wives of Suridate, Inagaki and Moro—also followed suit and killed themselves.

APPEAL MADE TO MAEDA

Nippon University Students Seek Reorganization of 2 Departments

Waiting to catch busy Education Minister Tamon Maeda when he would emerge from the Diet session of the House of Peers at Friday noon were 13 students representing the medical and agriculture departments of Nippon University to make direct appeal for reorganization of their school.

Finally able to have a five minute interview with Maeda before he again went into session in a Cabinet and House of Representatives meeting, the students handed him a written statement of their aims. Promised the best would be done for the democratization of educational institutions the students, after this brief meeting, proceeded to the Education Ministry to explain their stand in detail to the Education Vice-Minister.

Three Imperial Princes Are Visiting Mausolea To Report on War's End

His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, who arrived in Kyoto at 6:36 a.m. Sunday to worship at the Imperial mausolea in Kyoto Prefecture on behalf of His Majesty the Emperor, spent the first day in visiting the mausolea at Fushimi, Higashiyama and other places. Meanwhile His Imperial Highness Prince Kuninaga Kaya, after arriving in Nara at 8:16 a.m. Sunday, visiting 12 mausolea around the city to report the termination of the war on behalf of His Majesty the Emperor. It was also reported that His Imperial Highness Prince Tsuneyoshi Takeda, was en route to Shikoku the same day to visit Imperial mausolea there.

COMMUNIST PARTY MEETS

Over 500 Reds Including 20 Women Hold Fourth Congress

Meeting for the first time under freedom of association, the Japan Communist Party held its fourth national congress at its headquarters here on Saturday, said Jiji.

More than 500 Communists representing various provincial chapters and including some 20 women attended the meeting, which got under way at 9 a.m.

The congress was originally scheduled to last for two days, with the first-day session being devoted to hearing of reports on the general situation and progress of the organization of the resurrected party.

The original schedule was later changed and Saturday's session spent much of its time in examining qualifications of the representatives and also in conducting preparatory talks before breaking up shortly after noon.

Business sessions will be held for two days on Sunday and Monday, to deliberate on the program of the party, resolutions on immediate problems, and other items on the agenda.

All sessions of the congress will be held behind closed doors, with nobody except members of the party being admitted.

Culture Film Bodies Disclose New Plans

Riken and Asahi Companies Announce Revamping in Production Facilities

Cultural film production companies are undergoing overall reorganization in their producton facilities which were moulded into a wartime pattern during the war, it was revealed by Jiji in reviewing the prevailing condition of the cultural film production world.

The Riken Scientific Film Production Company, the report said, has made a restart following the end of the war to lead other companies despite the loss of its office and production plant in the raids.

It is noteworthy, the report added, that the company has commenced its activities under a policy aiming to produce new cultural films which will create a new era in the filmdom. As the first of a series of films to be produced under the foregoing aim, the company expects shortly to complete a film entitled "A Demobilised Serviceman" which, it is designed, will contribute toward arousing public interest in cultural films.

In addition to the production of cultural films, the same company intends to produce periodically scientific films as a measure to enhance the scientific knowledge of the nation.

Undaunted by damage inflicted on its office and production equipment by the raid the Asahi Film Production Company has emerged from the remains of war disaster and has set out on the work to produce cultural films. The company is said to be planning to make a series of films to be known as "news films reflecting the nation's voices" under the production principle more or less similar to that of the Riken Film Production Company. The first of the series to be entitled "You Can Speak" will soon appear on the screen.

Though the company is expected for the present to concentrate its efforts on the production of cultural films in also has a plan to turn out long news films, films designed for social education.

Following the dissolution of the Japan Film Production Company, a new film production company in the place of the extinct company is in the making by Kanichi Negishi, theatrical enterpriser, and other people. It is understood the new company will devote its efforts for the production of newsreels.

RAILMEN SEEK HIGHER PAY

Omiya Workers Due in Tokyo Soon To Make Demand

Representatives of 5,000 workers at the engineering department of the Government railways at Omiya, Saitama Prefecture, are expected to come to Tokyo within a few days to appeal to the railway authorities for a boost in wages, according to Kyodo.

This development came into on Saturday after a conference of the representatives of the workers with the head of the engineering department at which he conceded one of the workers' demands for the establishment of an eight-hour working day but declined to meet another for increased wages.

The workers presented a set of demands to the head of the engineering department on November 27 and wanted a reply by December 1.

The decision to make an appeal to the Transportation Ministry was made after the men had satisfied themselves following the conference that the leaders of the engineering department could not be trusted.

Seeks U.S. Probing Body

A resolution was introduced in the United States Senate to establish a special five-member foreign policy investigating committee, which should be and would be conducted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, according to a Washington report on Saturday. However, the sponsor of the resolution asked for a special committee which should make a full and complete investigation into the policy, objectives and personnel of the State Department.

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Inflation and War Profits

The Allied directive of November 24, popularly known as the "war does not pay" directive, is bound to have a salutary effect on various aspects of Japanese economy, as has already been pointed out in these columns. Not the least of these will be the restraining effect on the inflationary trend of Japanese finance.

As is well known, the ceaseless resort to the printing press to finance the war has created a dangerous currency situation whose rapid deterioration cannot be checked without resort to drastic steps. Already the situation in Japan has potentially become more perilous than the currency situation in Germany after the first World War or the present situation in continental Europe or in China. The inflationary process, which began with the Manchurian Affair of 1931, had brought Japanese finances to the verge of collapse even before the termination of hostilities on August 15, for the index of the currency in circulation at that date registered 2,500 against the base index number of 100 for 1937, the year the China Affair broke out.

But since the end of the war, the factors which make for monetary inflation, which had remained relatively latent, have come to be far more explosive, for enormous new disbursements from the national treasury have become involved. The situation has come to resemble the position of the German mark only seven or eight months before the final collapse of that currency, and unless a revolutionary reconstruction of national finances is carried out promptly the situation in Japan will become catastrophic.

The sudden stoppage of war production, the difficulty of reconversion, and the loss of territory have thrown national production and income into a parlous state, while the obligations which have fallen upon the national treasury are stupendous. The yen-linked currencies and military scrips requiring redemption amount to ¥770,000,000,000; the indemnification claimed by munitions companies are put at ¥50,000,000,000; the borrowings made by the military overseas are estimated at ¥60,000,000,000; the currencies issued in the lost territories and requiring redemption reach the figure of ¥6,000,000,000; and the cost of the Allied occupation for which Japan will have to pay may amount to as much as ¥12,000,000,000 a year while the indemnifications to individuals for their property holdings in the lost territories and the funds required for the relief of Japanese nationals still remaining overseas will run up into enormous yet-unestimated sums. It would not be surprising if the government expenditures for all these purposes should amount to as much as ¥1,200,000,000,000.

In addition, there are other obligations including payments to demobilized soldiers, redemption of the people's savings which have totalled ¥173,000,000,000 since the outbreak of the China Affair, payment of interest on the war debt, pensions, and various similar items, not to speak of disbursements which will be necessary for unemployment relief. When all these sums are added up, it must be clear to everyone that the dreadful spiral of inflation is inevitable unless a surgical operation is resorted to, to save the national finances from utter collapse.

This threatening inflation, unless checked, is bound to throw the masses into the abyss of ruin. Starvation or food riots, as Miles Vaughn of the United Press has pointed out, is the grim alternative facing the Japanese people. As Colonel Raymond C. Kramer of the Allied Headquarters has warned, all the factors of inflation are present in Japan. The ceaseless impoverishment of the masses, which already forms a lurid contrast with the condition of the propertied classes, will assume an ominous shape if the present state of things is allowed to continue.

The only way of escape from such a dreadful consequence is to carry out a maximum reduction in government expenditure and a drastic contraction of the currency, coupled with a large increase in the production of food and other daily necessaries. A courageous handling of the problem on the part of the Government is required to avert the disaster which otherwise will be inevitable. It is, however, virtually hopeless to expect courage from the Shidehara Cabinet, whose attitude on the vital questions facing the nation is anything but positive, for the present Cabinet, as an interim government, is helpless although it may be fully alive to the dangers of a policy of drift.

It is in full recognition of this situation, apparently, that the Allied authorities have issued their directive to the Japanese Government ordering a drastic reconstruction of the national finances. The blocking of the funds intended for indemnification to munitions companies, the termination of military pensions, the imposition of a 100 per cent war profits tax, and a graduated capital levy at rates going up to 70 per cent form the principal items of the directive. The recapture of war profits and the capital levy is expected to yield well over ¥100,000,000,000 which, though amounting to only a small fraction of the obligations of the Government, will nevertheless provide a substantial basis for the reorganization of government finances toward peaceful ends.

The broad purpose of the Allied directive, while making clear to the Japanese that war does not pay, is obviously to help stabilize government finances by stopping inflation. At the same time, it will help redress social inequalities, for it will hit hardest those who made the greatest profits out of the war while efforts will be made, as the Allied authorities have explained, to permit the Japanese farmers, laborers, and small businessmen to retain their legitimate savings. It is no wonder that the Japanese press generally is hailing this Allied directive most heartily, despite the lamentations of the war profiteers.

It must be evident that there is no way of saving the nation except by reversing the inflationary process. The directive makes mandatory the adoption of a financial plan providing for an equal distribution of war sacrifices, helping to save the masses of the people from the nightmare of destitution. As a spokesman of the Allied Headquarters has declared, we should go forward toward establishing a sound finance assuring the well-being of the greatest number of people, instead of relieving a small minority at the expense of the masses.

The Stakes in China

(The New York Times)

Geographically and industrially Manchuria bears the same relation to the rest of China that the industrial Northeast bears to the United States. Its area (500,000 square miles), greater than the combined areas of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, is about one-seventh of all China. Its population of 43 millions (about-tenth) included, before the war, as many skilled workers as all the rest of China together. A pre-war comparison of the industrial assets of Manchuria and China proper showed this relation:

	Manchuria	China proper
Factories	3,900	3,850
Railroad mileage	7,590	7,319
Annual steel output (tons) ..	450,000	50,000
Annual coal output (tons)	15,000,000	25,000,000

Manchuria also has vast untapped resources: 15,000,000 tons of shale oil, gold, magnesite and tungsten, besides iron and coal.

Because Manchuria is so rich it is a vital stake in China's civil war.

Were Manchuria to fall to the Communists the Yenan Government would be able to speed the modernization of its 1,200,000-man army and offset to a considerable extent the military advantage gained by the Nationalists through American help in the past four years. Yenan might then be able to consolidate the vast area north of the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers in which she is entrenched and to form a strong, largely self-sufficient region backed up against friendly Russian Siberia in the north.

On the other hand, Manchuria in Nationalist hands could become the northern arm of a pincers attack against Communist forces now entrenched in north and central China, which probably would mean ultimate defeat for the Yenan forces. Politically control of Manchuria would strengthen Generalissimo Chiang's prestige and would improve his chances of convincing American business men that Nationalist China is strong and unified enough to make international investment secure. Generalissimo Chiang is counting on outside investment to help finance a five-year Chinese industrial plan which is largely dependent on Manchuria's steel production.

INEFFICIENCY DURING THE WAR DISCLOSED BY FACTORY HANDS

Workers Powerless to Protest Against Lack of Food And Actions Of Officials

The editor of the Kyoryoku Shimbun recently held an interview with factory workers to find out how they were treated during the war and what they think should be done to improve working conditions. The substance of this interview follows:

Editor: What were the working conditions during the war? Will you give us the true facts about the food situation.

First Worker: We had to work under trying conditions but we could not complain, or rather we were powerless to protest against authority. The food rations were insufficient. Here again we were powerless to stand up for our rights. The factory workers received what was called extra rice rations but the clerks who did not, had to live on a meager 30 grams of rice daily.

Second Worker: We were driven like slaves. To increase production we often had to work for a week or ten days at a stretch which meant that we could not go home. But what has this resulted in? Nothing but defeat. Japan lost the war without putting up a decent fight. We didn't even have a navy. It's amazing, now that the truth has been revealed, how we allowed ourselves to be fooled by the militarists who misused the word victory to spur us to the limit of endurance. Factory owners made fortunes on the black market at our expense. I am sure they never felt the pinch of war despite the sufferings going on around them. When war work came to an end due to the termination of hostilities the extra rations for the workers were withheld.

The management was guilty of many blunders and glaring inefficiency which snarled the war effort. Often the workers would be forced to do overtime to get out a batch for delivery only to find that due to some mistake the finished goods would have to be left lying at the plant for several days. Sometimes orders from those above would never reach us due to the inefficient, complicated management system. Bureaucratic red tape also slowed up production greatly.

Third Worker: The men responsible for the workers were inefficient. These men turned in false reports to the military authorities controlling the plant who, because they did not trouble to investigate true conditions themselves, gained the idea that production was going along smoothly. The military authorities on their part had a mania for issuing desk plans to up production. The result was lack of control over output, namely, the piling up of vital goods which eventually became useless due to accumulation of rust.

Hit By Food Shortage

Fourth Worker: The men who worked in intense heat were hit the hardest by the food shortage. At times we could not work even if we wanted to. This resulted in swelling the ranks of absentees, especially so just prior to the end of the war. As we could not exist on the meager rations allotted to us, we had to make trips to the neighboring countryside in search of food. But as the prices on the black market were so exorbitant some of the workers were forced to do piecetime work at other factories which netted them from ¥30 to ¥50 yen a day or suffer from malnutrition.

Fifth Worker: We became so disgusted with the state of affairs that sometimes we would refuse to listen to our superiors. When they ordered us to turn up for work regularly, we would blandly answer, "Increase our rice rations then there will be no cause for being absent from the factory."

Editor: What would you say would be a satisfactory rice ration for a heavy worker?

Fourth Worker: About 85 grams a day. That would be sufficient to maintain our physical strength. However, since the termination of the war, the extra rice ration have been stopped and we now have to work on 30 grams of rice daily. Under these circumstances, I do not know how we are going to keep on with our work.

Sixth Worker: It must be admitted that there were some men in the welfare department of our factory who really tried to see that the workers were supplied with enough to eat, but they were in the minority in most of the munitions plants.

Editor: Tell me about the plans to boost the production in factories during the war.

First Worker: There was a special week for inventions and promotion of original ideas. But as soon as the week was over the technicians as well as the workers completely forgot about it. Our suggestions were completely ignored by the technicians who, I can only conclude, were afraid that their specialized field of work was being intruded upon. That is the reason why the special week aroused no interest.

Editor: What are your plans for the future?

Seventh Worker: The worker may demand the resignation of the head of the company and the foremen who were not very popular. In the future only those who are fair to others will be tolerated by labor. Under proper conditions, the workers will buckle down to their jobs gladly.

Second Worker: Unemployment promises to become a very serious problem.

Fifth Worker: Now that the munitions factories have been ordered to convert themselves into peacetime industries, it is natural that they cannot be run under the old system. Times have changed and management must move with the times. It is essential for the reconstruction of Japan that the factory owners as well as the workers should throw off the despair of defeat and face their new tasks with vigor despite the current obstacles and the shortage of materials.

Editor: Factory workers as well as farmers will play a vital role in national reconstruction. We expect much from them.

First Worker: We refuse to be driven like horses now. We expect to be treated like human beings. Before we had to work for the state but now we will work for our own interests. If our employers try to revert to their old tricks regardless of our personal interests, that will result in trouble. The company must bear in mind that if it wants 100 per cent efficiency from the workers it can be attained only through cooperation. All we ask for is a fair deal.

Editor: What are your opinions on the new industrial setup and labor unions.

Fourth Woke: I advocate factory farms on which the workers could raise foodstuffs necessary to make up for the deficiency in the present rations and to maintain our health. To realize this plan it would be necessary to adopt a three-shift working plan. We favor the labor union movement but are absolutely opposed to the participation in the movement of professional politicians of the proletarian class who belong to the past regime.

First Worker: We are for holding social meetings among workers. This would break down the class barriers—one of the greatest evils of the past.

Third Worker: We want a library for the workers and their families to be run by the workers themselves. More important still is the establishment of a factory school where the workers would be able to develop their technique or where they could study a new line of work that would lead to advancement. As to the problem of labor unions, it is vital that they should be led by competent men.

Second Worker: We must have complete medical facilities. They should be established with money borrowed from the Mutual Aid Association which, it is understood, will be put on its former footing soon.

CONTROL AGENCY FOLDS UP

SCAP Takes Steps Against National Financial Control Association

Liquidation of the National Financial Control Association, the Government control agency for all financial and credit institutions in Japan, has been ordered by General MacArthur, according to a PRO announcement on Sunday.

The association was one of the 29 wartime banks and financial agencies which were closed by SCAP order on September 30. The new directive is intended to end the association's existence.

The association was a policy-making organization and did not conduct a banking business or possess assets of its own, beyond a working capital of ¥500,000.

Organized by Imperial Ordinance April 17, 1942, the associaton had jurisdictions in Japan.

It controlled such matters as the setting up of interest rates, the amount of Government bonds each firm must purchase monthly, and the question of what credit could be extended by banks to various industrial firms.

It was closely linked with the Government through the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Japan. Its president and vice-president were the governor and vice-governor of the Bank of Japan, to which nearly all its other personnel belonged. Need for most of its functions has vanished but those that remain, especially in matters of policy, will revert to the Ministry of Finance.

A GI'S IMPRESSIONS OF TOKYO

City Different From Travel Advertisements

By CHUCK SHACKFORD T/4

The world is full of surprises and Tokyo is no exception.

One of the greatest surprises a GI experiences in this part of Japan is the industrial development and what it has brought with it. It is more of a jolt than a surprise. Most GIs have read the travel advertisements that the Japanese Steamship lines were running in the State-side papers before the war, and from them he obtained the opinion that Japan was a tourists' paradise. The ads more or less stressed the picturesque country side, the farmlands, the unusual customs and the different dress to the citizens of the United States. Information during the war was of a more realistic nature, but it takes a longer period than this period of war to erase completely, first impressions. Thus it was that the American soldier was a bit startled when, in his free time, he found such a district as the Marunouchi in Tokyo.

Considering the shortages and the hardships that a war brought on, the department stores of Tokyo are in great shape. With modern show cases, moving stairs or escalators, marble floors and pillars and modern lighting fixtures, the stores would be a challenge for many of the department stores back home. The supply of goods in these stores seem to be little less than the people of England had in their department stores back in 1943 and 1944. All these things in a Japanese department store were unexpected.

The financial district holds some buildings that rank among the most beautiful to be seen anywhere. The Bank of Japan building is the most attractive banking building that this writer has seen either in Europe or in the States. The financial homes of the Zaibatsu Barons are more than just blocks of stone. Mitsui Honsha Ltd. occupies an impressive edifice having more corridors than a subway system.

The office buildings and insurance buildings as well have been heavily taken over by the military authorities. The GHQ building, Dai Ichi, is foreboding enough to keep all "unauthorized personnel" out, without the aid of the two MPs who stand at the entrance. A surprising item about one of the places that the military have taken over is the lack of heating facilities in the Kaijo building. This is the building opposite the American Red Cross. You can recognize it by the towers of pipe that run up the side of the building for a hundred feet. The pipes, a product of Yankee ingenuity, appear like candle wax dripping down an over squat candle.

When the ban is lifted and the troops are allowed to go into Tokyo's theaters they will probably find some more pleasant things that they didn't expect. It was surprising to learn that there are three theaters in one building downtown Tokyo. . . Theater Nippon, the Radio City Music Hall of Japan.

SENDAI PRINCIPAL FIRED

Fails to Remove Military Training From School's Course

The Tohoku Local Administrative Affairs Bureau has dismissed Tokujiro Ono, principal of the First Middle School in Sendai, for failure to remove military training from the school curriculum in accordance with the directive from MacArthur's Headquarters, Kyodo reports.

It was brought to light on November 27 by the military police of the occupation forces that Ono, in observing the directive, abolished judo practice but allowed fencing practice to remain in the curriculum. The military police also discovered that wooden rifles and wooden halberds for martial training were concealed in a national school and a young mens' school in Shiogama city.

Informed by the military police of the fact, authorities of the Tohoku Local Administrative Affairs Bureau have taken steps to warn the authorities of the prefectures under its jurisdiction against the recurrence of such incidents.

'Job for Conference'

Washington Post

There is good sound sense behind Mr. Truman's conviction that "we must get back to free and fair collective bargaining." We are in full sympathy with his refusal "to lay down the law to business and labor." There is no law to lay down, for one thing; and any such law would be contrary to our traditions and unenforceable. But this freedom from Government compulsion imposes upon management and labor an inescapable obligation to agree upon procedures for the orderly settlement of disputes which affect the whole American economy. It is the job of the approaching labor-management conference, as the President said, "to recommend machinery for mediating or arbitrating differences whenever collective bargaining fails to work."

PEOPLE URGED TO BE ON GUARD REGARDING NEW CONSTITUTION

U.S. Commentator Says Indifference Will Prove Fatal To Democratic Cause

The following is one of the regular weekly commentaries by Major George Fielding Eliot of the New York Herald Tribune.

Kyodo-AP

Japan's proposed new Constitution, a basic document which will provide a fundamental law for a people pledged to peaceful, democratic self-government, demands careful scrutiny before it is adopted. No possible foothold should be left whereby the militarists may return to power. No excuse should lie hidden in the working of the document whereby Japan may escape from her responsibilities.

Some lawyers are skilled in drafting measures which seem to say one thing but which, in actual practice, may promote exactly the opposite purpose. Japan must apply every possible test to guard against such betrayal of democratic principles. For that purpose, the top men who draft the constitution must be wholly above the suspicion of doubledealing; they must be people whose lives and characters certify to their devotion to liberal ideas.

High among the provisions of a basic law should be a guarantee that Japanese democracy should not be diluted by any vestiges of theocratic rule and that mysticism shall not prevail over freedom. It is not, of course, essential that the new Japanese Government should be modelled precisely upon the lines of any other nation, but the experience of liberty-loving nations in their long battle against the divine rights concept illuminate a path toward progress.

Great Britain, among other nations, has proved that monarchy may be retained as an institution without causing the ruler to lose prestige and that devotion to a king is quite compatible with democratic methods.

Example of Siam Cited

Siam shows that a country which only a few years ago was governed by an absolute divine right monarchy is capable of transforming itself into a country where representative democracy prevails. After the elections planned for January have been held, the Siamese anticipate that their assembly will consider a far-reaching plan designed to wipe out the last traces of medievalism from national economy and to institute popular government on a scale never before attempted in the Orient. The ground work for this shift in Government has been laid and the actual accomplishment awaits only the choosing of a legislative body legally qualified to make changes.

Japan may profit by the example of various European governments which have found that individual liberty and a general respect for fundamental human rights have brought them greater peace.

For that reason, some form of bill of rights, or a list of guarantees of freedom for the people, has been found desirable, not only as a check upon those who, in later years, may attempt to usurp power, but also as a means for educating the people in their rights and privileges. Such a bill of rights belongs naturally in a constitution where amendment is more difficult than in the case of ordinary laws for in this way it is protected against the dangers of repeal or of oblivion.

Religion should not only be free but should be wholly separated from the mechanics of government. This is essential in a modern constitution. Western nations which have experimented with the idea that all citizens should believe in a common creed or that they should all practise certain required religious rights have found that compulsory belief is not practical and that, if insisted upon, sets up control by other than properly elected representatives. Japan must not fall into the error of insisting that all her people think only those thoughts which are approved by the government.

Free Speech Essential

To this end, also, free speech and free expression of opinion, free thought and a free press are vital needs which should be guaranteed by any fundamental law. The right of all people, irrespective of race, wealth or education, to equal opportunity to make full use of their abilities should certainly be recognized definitely and clearly in any constitution.

It is, of course, the Japanese who must insist that their new constitution guarantees the basic freedoms. While the United States and its allies desire that the reformed government of Japan should approximate, as nearly as possible, the principles of democratic self-government, it yet remains the responsibility of the Japanese to elect forms of government by the freely-expressed will of the people of the nation.

The United Nations insist that the Japanese carry out their promises to eliminate forever all militarist and totalitarian influences and that the nation should respect the rights of other countries and observe the ideals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, but, within those limitations, Japan may choose such forms of government as desired by the people.

Thus, it is incumbent upon the Japanese to watch with jealous care the terms of any constitution submitted to them for approval. If they are careless or indifferent, if they disregard their duty and accept only what is offered without examination, they may find that selfish interests have betrayed the democratic cause, but if they scrutinize closely and with critical attention, suggesting improvements where any may be needed, they may win a constitution that will facilitate good government and peace.

TOKYO TODAY

By IDDITTI

Tokyo's bill of fare:

Breakfast: two bowls (Japanese size) of boiled rice, one bowl of vegetable soup.

Lunch: four or five pieces of sweet potato.

Dinner: three bowls of boiled rice, some vegetables.

Such is the kind of food served daily in the ordinary homes of Tokyo today. The picture may be too good for some homes, for the quantity of vegetables allowed is so small that you can't have them every day. Hence the enormous crowds of purchasing parties going out of town at the weekend into the neighboring agricultural districts.

Everybody speaks of the insufficiency of the rice ration. On this point an explanation is required. The ration is at the rate of about two teaspoonfuls per day for each person. The rice when boiled will make five bowlfuls. Now if this amount of rice is to be served in the same way as bread is served in the American home, that is, to the accompaniment of other dishes of substantial quantity, the situation would not be so bad as it is. The Japanese way of eating rice at meals is diametrically different. The rice is the main dish by which one must satisfy one's hunger. This is the reason why the present rice ration is complained of.

Both Ends Seldom Meet

In Tokyo household phraseology the familiar expression, "to make both ends meet", has taken on an entirely novel significance. For the enlightenment of the uninitiated we shall endeavor, for it throws a flood of light on the unknown part of Tokyo life, to explain it.

In the first place, you must get firmly established in your mind the stern fact that all the foodstuffs available for the homes are rationed. In the second place, that the rations are distributed at intervals, not of a week as would be the case with more arithmetically minded countries, but of ten or fifteen or twenty or twenty-two days. Again it sometimes happens that the allowances are for one month.

The term month is, to say the least, a very unscientific one capable of misunderstanding and misinterpretation. The calendar month or a thirty-day month or thirty-one day month? Troubles are apt to occur in respect of the meaning of the word.

Say, look here, where are you leading us on to? Are you talking of the bill of fare or of the Bill of Rights? Why, of course, of both. Not of the G.I. Bill of Rights, though.

Well, the rationed food is so small in quantity that it is very hard for the housewife to make the allowances for a given period last till the next supply. In other words, the latter end of a period seldom meets the first end of the next.

The Biblical Bread and Water

In Tokyo language today the phrase, "He knows on which side his bread is buttered," has no place. Bread is occasionally supplied: but God knows how to eat it: for neither butter nor jam is to be had. It is true that sweet potatoes which may be eaten with bread are now and then supplied; but the distributing agencies take care that bread and sweet potatoes should not be delivered at the same time.

This bread problem, that of how to eat it, is a great problem to those who happen to know how to eat it according to the way adopted in bread-eating countries. Bread short of butter or jam or marmalade is a thing unknown to the American way of life. The only alternative left to Tokyo is to adopt the principle of bread and water.

One wonders if the biblical bread and water was a food of bread and water, pure and simple. Folks of the biblical age we may imagine to have been men of a simple and honest life. When the bread ration is given Tokyo may console itself with the thought that it has gone back to the biblical age.

Okinawa-Formosa Mail

Mail service for the Japanese to and from Okinawa and Formosa on the established repatriation surface shipping was authorized by SCAP on Thursday. At present, however, there are no transportation facilities available for the Japanese mail service to Formosa and return.